

53.—E. (*Acmatius*) *pilosus* F. Smith.

Sibley; Hazlehurst. This does not seem to be a very common species in Mississippi. Mr. Fleming, who took specimens at Sibley, wrote the writer as follows concerning them: "I saw several colonies moving the same day. The colonies are evidently very large, one moving along a path leading to my yard formed a solid column, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and about 150 feet long: it then separated into two lines going a little to the right and left of the original column. I could see the two branches for about 25 feet. I do not know how long they were in going, but in places they left a distinct trail where they had passed along. I did not see where they came from or where they went." Mr. Fleming also sent the writer a species of ant, which some of the workers of *pilosus* were carrying in their mouths; the ant, on determination, proved to be *Cremastogaster ashmeadi*. Wheeler mentions that the *Ecitons* are fond of the larvae and pupae of other ants and will forage their nests. This may explain what was taking place when Mr. Fleming observed them. In January, 1915, a correspondent at Hazlehurst sent in a number of specimens of *pilosus* which he claimed were getting into his well and decomposing, thus causing the water to have a foul odor.

(To be continued.)

Some Apparently New Heteroptera from Florida.

By W. S. BLATCHLEY, Indianapolis, Indiana.

During the past two years the writer has had in preparation a work on the Heteroptera of the Eastern United States. While thus engaged a number of apparently undescribed forms have been found among the Florida material in his private collection. As it will be two years or more before the main work is ready for the press, it is thought best to publish the descriptions of five of these at the present time. The types of all are in the private collection of the writer.

***Geotomus cavicollis* sp. nov.**

Broadly oval, subdepressed. Head, pronotum, scutellum and under surface black, shining; hind margin of pronotum and corium piceous; membrane dull whitish- to fuscous-hyaline;

antennae, beak, tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown; femora piceous.

Head slightly wider across the eyes than long, its front margin broadly rounded, thickened and reflexed, but without bristles or teeth within the margin; cheeks vaguely, transversely rugose, sparsely, irregularly, rather finely punctate. Antennae with joints 2 and 3 subequal in length, the former more slender and almost nude, 5 slightly longer than 4, 3—5 thickly pilose with stiff suberect hairs. Beak reaching middle coxae.

Pronotum wider than long, its front margin broadly concave, bordered within by a regular row of rather coarse punctures; side margins feebly sinuate; disk with a large, broad, rather deep, impunctate concavity on middle of apical half, on each side of this sparsely and coarsely punctate, the punctures extending along the sides behind the concavity to basal third. Submargins of head and pronotum with a few scattered erect bristly hairs. Scutellum with a submarginal row of fine punctures and a few coarser scattered ones on apical half. Corium with four irregular rows of punctures, the inner row nearly entire, the others abbreviated; clavus with a single row of punctures.

Genital plate of male deeply concave above, its apex broadly rounded. Length 5-6 mm.

Arch Creek and Dunedin, Florida, March 1-21. Taken by sifting dead leaves and beneath cover along the margins of wet hammocks. Not being able to determine from literature the first examples taken, they were submitted to both E. P. Van Duzee and H. G. Barber. The former called it *Pangaeus* sp. ?, the latter at first thought it was *Aethus indentatus* Uhler with the submarginal bristles of front of head abraded. However, the finding of additional specimens without bristles on head proved that it is not an *Aethus*. Mr. Barber later compared it with all specimens in the Uhler and National Museum Collections, finding it very distinct from *A. indentatus* Uhl. He found no named specimens like it; but among the unidentified material there was a single specimen from Paradise Key, Fla., and another from Alabama, and he has one in his own collection from North Carolina. This species forms a sort of connecting link between the genera *Pangaeus* and *Geotomus*. In size and general facies it more closely resembles the former but the preapical impressed line of pronotum, which is the primary

distinguishing character of *Pangaeus*, is represented only by a row of coarse punctures. It is much larger than our other known species of *Geotomus* and the sculpture of the upper surface is very different from them, but in all generic keys of literature it runs to *Geotomus*, and is therefore described as a member of that genus. *Type* a male taken at Dunedin, Florida, March 4, 1921.

Podops peninsularis sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, small for the genus. Above dull grayish-brown, tinged with fuscous; head and front portion of pronotum thinly clothed with prostrate yellow pubescence; punctures of pronotum and scutellum each enclosing a minute yellow scale; first four joints of antennae reddish-brown tinged with fuscous, last joint piceous, pubescent; under surface uniform piceous, the punctures each with a yellow prostrate scale-like hair; legs fuscous or piceous, annulate with dull yellow.

Head as in *dubius*, the cheeks just equalling or scarcely exceeding the tylus, the convex portion of latter shorter. Joints 2-4 of antennae subequal, fifth fusiform, longer and stouter. Beak as described in *bb* of accompanying key, scarcely reaching middle coxae.

Pronotum with median transverse groove less distinct than in *dubius*, the disk behind it strongly convex, rather coarsely and thickly punctate, the tooth or projection of front angles much smaller than in *dubius*, not exceeding the eye, subtriangular, its tip subacute; sinus in front of humeral projection less deep. Scutellum much as in *dubius*, the posterior impression scarcely evident.

Abdomen much more thickly and finely punctate. Male genital segment semicircular, with a deep curved median impression, the basal portion thickly coarsely punctate, the apical one broadly and deeply concave with slightly projecting apical angles. For other characters see the key. Length 5-5.5 mm.; width, 3.2-3.5 mm.

Described from two males and four females taken at Dunedin, Florida, December 24—March 4, from beneath boards and among grass roots on the margins of ponds. Our smallest species, resembling a miniature *dubius* but very distinct by the characters given in the key and description. *Type* a male taken at Dunedin, Fla., February 21, 1921.

Four species of *Podops* are now known from the Eastern

United States. These may be readily separated by the following

Key to Species of Podops.

- a. Tooth or projection near humeral angle of pronotum very prominent subcylindrical, surpassing the humerus by a distance equal to length of eye, its apex and front edge curved; margin of pronotum in front of humeral tooth deeply sinuate or concave.
- b. Lobe or tooth at front angle of pronotum very large, surpassing the eye by one-third or more of its length, its apex obtuse; beak reaching or slightly surpassing the hind coxae, its second and third joints subequal, each one-half longer than fourth; femora wholly piceous-black; length 7-9 mm. *dubius* (P. B.)
- bb. Tooth at front angle of pronotum much smaller, not surpassing eye, its apex subacute; beak scarcely reaching middle coxae, its second joint nearly as long as third and fourth united; femora annulated with paler; much smaller, not over 5.5 mm. *peninsularis* sp. nov.
- aa. Tooth near humeral angle of pronotum much less prominent, but slightly surpassing the humerus, subtriangular, its apex obtuse or subacute; margin of pronotum in front of tooth feebly sinuate or straight.
- c. Larger, 6-6.5 mm.; middle of abdomen sparsely, irregularly punctate; margin of pronotum between apical and humeral projections, distinctly not deeply sinuate; outer apical angles of male genital plate produced and visible from above beyond the apex of scutellum. *cinctipes* (Say.)
- cc. Smaller, not over 5.5 mm.; abdomen deeply and uniformly punctate throughout; margin of pronotum between the projections straight; outer apical angles of male genital plate short, obtuse, not visible from above. *parvulus* Van D.

Mezira novella sp. nov.

Elongate-oblong. Dark reddish-brown, under surface and dorsum of connexivum paler; membrane fuscous with a vague pale spot at base.

Head as long as wide across the eyes; tylus almost reaching apex of first antennal; antenniferous spines small, triangular, acute; vertex coarsely unevenly granulated, the impressions very small; postocular tubercles distinct, obtuse; antennae stout, distinctly shorter than head and pronotum united, joints 2 and 4 subequal in length, 3 two-thirds longer than either.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, sides distinctly not deeply sinuate near middle, margins finely reflexed, median transverse impression evident, ill-defined, disk with front portion bearing four oval or lozenge-shaped low but distinct tubercles, hind portion finely and densely granulated. Scutellum triangular, much narrower than in *granulata*, the apex more acute; disk with a transverse smooth elevation at base, this divided at middle by a distinct longitudinal median ridge which extends to apex.

Abdomen narrow, the sides parallel. Ventral segments with the usual ridge lying just within the spiracles very faint. Genital segment of male subtriangular, obtuse behind, carinate and subimpressed each side above, lobes narrow, very small. Length 4.5-4.8 mm.

Cape Sable, Florida, February 25-28; a dozen or more specimens beneath bark of decaying limbs in dense hammocks. Smaller and paler than *granulata*, with sculpture of scutellum very different. Pronotum with side margins narrower, much less deeply sinuate, their apical lobe less pronounced; front portion of disk with tubercles more distinct, hind portion much more finely and densely granulated. *Type*, a male from Cape Sable, Florida, February 25, 1919.

Ptochiomera (Carpilis) barberi sp. nov.

Oblong-oval. Head, pronotum, base of scutellum and under surface dark reddish-brown; elytra, nodulose hind angles of pronotum and apical half of scutellum in part, pale brownish-yellow, their punctures but slightly darker; antennae reddish-brown, the base of second joint paler; legs and beak pale yellow.

Antennae relatively stout, as long as head and pronotum united; first joint stout, subcylindrical, exceeding tip of tylus by half its length; second subclavate, twice the length of fourth three times that of third; the third joint and apical half of second as stout as fourth.

Brachypterous form with pronotum subcylindrical, front lobe scarcely wider and three times as long as hind one, minutely punctate, its sides straight, very feebly converging from base to apex; hind lobe with hind angles strongly nodulose, rather

coarsely rugosely punctate. Scutellum sparsely punctate, the preapical median carina very fine. Elytra obovate, the corium and clavus scarcely differentiated; membrane absent; corium reaching fifth dorsal, its hind margin obliquely truncate.

Front femora strongly swollen, armed beneath with two rows of fine subequal teeth; front tibiae of males strongly curved, armed beneath at apical fifth with an acute tooth. Length 2.8-3 mm.

Dunedin and Cape Sable, Florida, January 26-February 23. Described from two brachypterous males taken from beneath boards on the bay beaches. *Type*, a male from Dunedin, Florida, January 26, 1921. Named in honor of H. G. Barber, of Roselle, New Jersey, our leading American authority on the Lygaeidae. The cotype is in his collection. The form of pronotum and antennal segments and the dark hue of hind lobe of pronotum easily distinguish this from *ferruginea* Stål. These two species represent in the United States the genus *Carpilis* of Stål, erected in 1874, with *ferruginea* as the type. They differ from our other *Ptochiomera* in having the antennae shorter with the last three joints furnished with stiff erect hairs, in the toothed front tibiae of males and in the front lobe of pronotum being more than twice the length of hind one. These characters are, in my opinion, of sufficient value to retain *Carpilis*, at least as a subgenus, instead of making it an absolute synonym of *Ptochiomera*, as has been done by Barber.

Cnemodus hirtipes sp. nov.

Smaller and more slender than typical *mavortius*. Color the same, except that the femora are tinged with fuscous. Hind lobe of pronotum with the sides more thickened and the disk more finely and sparsely punctate. Femora and tibiae furnished with numerous long, erect yellowish hairs. Length, 7-8 mm.

Ormond, Moore Haven, Sarasota and Dunedin, Florida, December 6-April 6. Scarce about Dunedin beneath pine needles and other cover. The macropterous form at porch light. In *mavortius* the tibiae are glabrous and the femora have only a very few widely scattered erect hairs. *Type*, a male from Moore Haven, Florida, March 20, 1922.